



T.S. MISHRA
UNIVERSITY

ORDINANCE NO. A - 06

MASTER OF LAWS: LL.M. (1 Year)
(CRIMINAL AND SECURITY LAWS)

Established under Uttar Pradesh Private Universities (Amendment) Act, 2023

(UP ACT No. 10 of 2023)

PREFACE

To ensure seamless education and to achieve academic excellence in the University, the rules and regulations for the “**Master of Laws (LL.M. 1 Year)**” course in specialization ‘**Criminal and Security Laws.**’

’ are hereby published vide **Ordinance No. A06**. These regulations are framed to maintain high academic standards and to promote a comprehensive understanding of legal education and research at the postgraduate level.

These regulations will be in addition to the norms set by the regulatory body from time to time. The University aims to provide a robust academic framework that encourages critical thinking, research aptitude, and professional competence among students pursuing the LL.M. Program.

FACULTY OF LAW
Ordinance for Master of Laws (LL.M.)
Duration: 1 Year

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MASTER OF LAWS (LL.M.)

INTRODUCTION:

LL.M. in Criminal and Security Laws is a One-Year Postgraduate Program designed to develop an understanding of legal principles and enhance knowledge in academics & criminal law research. The program enlightens students with the study of contemporary debates in both criminal law and criminal justice at an advanced level.

It prepares students to have a deep knowledge of traditional and changing criminal law with a global outlook so the implementation will bridge the gap between law & society.

The Program encompasses an advanced study of key policies and laws related to areas such as:

‘Forensic Sciences, Human Rights and Criminal Law, Women and Criminal Law, roles and legitimate interests of victims policing, Crime investigation in contemporary world, sentencing & other judicial decisions and the use of custodial and non-custodial punishments among others.’

Under this Program, students gain an analytical mind-set which helps them in answering hypothetical legal questions involving criminal offences.

The Program is also based on experiential learning of criminal laws by means of writing legal essays, research papers and most importantly paper presentation in seminar and conferences as a part of its curriculum.

COURSE STRUCTURE:

Candidate admitted to **One Year LL.M. Degree program** at **T.S. Mishra Law School, T.S. Mishra University** can pursue specialized Master in Laws (LL.M.) Students admitted to the program have to pass three core papers and six subject specialization papers including two electives and a dissertation in order to complete the program. At present the following specializations are offered at T.S. Mishra Law School which are as under:

- 1) Criminal and Security Laws**
- 2) Constitutional and Administrative Laws**
- 3) Corporate and Cyber Laws**

University reserves the right to offer the specializations subject to the exegeses of faculty in any given academic year. The University may expand the number of specializations if merited by the faculty expertise.

Definitions:

- **Credits:** The Course is total of **24 Credits divided in 12 credits** for each semester.
- **Elective Courses:** Elective courses are which students choose to study exercising the options available and include both optional and seminar papers.
- **Core Courses:** Students admitted to this program is required to study and complete the mandatory courses as per each of the mandatory course requirements.
- **Semester:** Semester means **18 weeks of teaching**.

The One year LL.M. Degree Program requires the students to complete their mandatory papers, Specialization paper and Dissertation.

PROGRAM OUTCOMES (PO'S)

- 1) **PO01:** To explore and improve the logical reasoning by applying the legal knowledge of the specialization in the post graduate context.
- 2) **PO02:** To synthesize the legal acumen of the students and to provide extensive training for becoming successful academicians and inspiring learners.
- 3) **PO03:** To create an in depth understanding of the Criminal and Security Laws with a complete analysis of various facets of criminal justice administration in the light of the behavioural approach.
- 4) **PO04:** To develop experimental and experiential learning among the students to further academic research or a doctoral program in Criminal and Security Laws.

PROGRAM SPECIFIC OUTCOMES (PSO'S)

The Students will be able to achieve specific outcomes from the program which are as under:

- 1) **PSO01:** Possess specialised and in depth knowledge of Criminal Law through traditional and contemporary approach to exhibit professional ethics and norms of good teachers and legal expert.
- 2) **PSO02:** Study the application of Legal Principles and Doctrines relating to Criminal Law with a globalized perspective and do a comparative study of the Indian law with other countries.
- 3) **PSO03:** Study and acquire knowledge about appropriate justice delivery system and application of Criminal Law in critical and contextual approaches of specialized areas according to the present situations.
- 4) **PSO04:** Understand the working of the lower courts by readings the case laws, finding the lacunae of the law, the error in the judgment and to know the legal mechanism for the protection and preservation of rights and means to get relief/remedy.

CREDIT AND EVALUATION SCHEME
LL.M. (1 year)
CRIMINAL AND SECURITY LAWS
First Year/Ist Semester

S. No.	Subject Code	Subject	L	T	P	CIE	ESE	Total	C
THEORY									
1.	LMCS101	Research Methods and Legal Writing	3	1	-	40	60	100	3
2.	LMCS102	Law and Justice in Globalized World	3	1	-	40	60	100	3
3.	LMCS103	Human Rights and Criminal Justice System	2	1	-	40	60	100	2
4.	LMCS104	Women and Criminal Law	2	1	-	40	60	100	2
5.	LMCS105	Optional-I (To be Chosen from the list of Courses as per annexure)	2	1	-	40	60	100	2
Total			12	5	0	200	300	500	12

L – Lecture
T –Tutorial
P – Practical
CIE - Continuous Internal Evaluation
ESE - End Semester Exam C- Credit

CREDIT AND EVALUATION SCHEME

LL.M. (1 year)

CRIMINAL AND SECURITY LAWS

First Year/IIInd Semester

S. No.	Subject Code	Subject	L	T	P	CIE	ESE	Total	C
	THEORY								
1.	LMCS201	Comparative Public Law and Governance	3	1	-	40	60	100	3
2.	LMCS202	Corporate Crimes	2	1	-	40	60	100	2
3.	LMCS203	Criminology, Penology and Victimology	2	1	-	40	60	100	2
4.	LMCS204	Optional-II (To be Chosen from the list of Courses as per annexure)	2	1	-	40	60	100	2
	PRACTICAL/TRAINING/PROJECT								
5.	LMCS205	Dissertation and Viva-Voce	-	-	3	100	100	200	3
Total			9	4	3	260	340	600	12

L – Lecture

T –Tutorial

P – Practical

CIE - Continuous Internal Evaluation

ESE - End Semester Exam C- Credit

CREDIT AND EVALUATION SCHEME
LL.M. (1 year)
CRIMINAL AND SECURITY LAWS

Annexure
List of Optional
OPTIONAL -I

S.NO	SUBJECTS	SUBJECT CODE	SEMESTER
1.	Criminology and Criminal Justice Administration	LMCS105A	I
2.	General Principles of Forensic Science	LMCS105B	I

OPTIONAL-II

S.NO	SUBJECTS	SUBJECT CODE	SEMESTER
1.	International Criminal Law	LMCS204A	II
2.	Police Law and Administration	LMCS204B	II

L – Lecture
T –Tutorial
P – Practical
CIE - Continuous Internal Evaluation
ESE - End Semester Exam C- Credit

LL.M. (CRIMINAL AND SECURITY LAWS)
I Year/I Semester
RESEARCH METHODS AND LEGAL WRITING
LMCS101

L T P C
3 1 0 3
(36 HOURS)

Course Objectives:

- To **state** the objectives of the research.
- To develop the **understanding** of independent research pertaining to any specific legal issue
- To **analyse** the Design a research, justifying use of various methods/tools to carry out the same
- To **examine**, analyse and interpret both quantitative and qualitative data.

UNIT - I

(10 HOURS)

Research and Legal Research

- Research: Meaning, Characteristics and types
- Legal research: Meaning, Characteristics and types
- Objectives of Research and Legal research
- Methods of research for law Reform-Analytical research method, Historical research method, Comparative research method, Ethical research method, statistical research method, critical research method
- Doctrinal and Non-Doctrinal, Relevance of Empirical Research

UNIT – II

(08HOURS)

Formulation of Research Problem and Hypothesis

- Identification of Research Problem
- Formulation of Research Problem
- Hypothesis- Meaning and Importance
- Criteria to form a Good Hypothesis
- Sources of Hypothesis
- Types of Hypothesis
- Formulation of hypothesis for Legal Research

UNIT – III

(10 HOURS)

Research Design and Data Collection

- Legal Research Design: Meaning and its significance
- Good Research Design: Aspects and contents of a research Design
- Types of research design
- Sampling Design for Legal Research- Types of Sampling, Merits and Demerits of sampling methods, Characteristics of a Good sampling unit
- Socio Legal Research- Tools & Techniques of Collection of data:
- Primary and secondary sources of data.
- Analysis of data.
- Scaling Techniques.

UNIT – IV

(08 HOURS)

Legal Writing: Including Thesis and Dissertation

- Essentials of Good Legal Writing, Structured Legal Writing
- Citation, Reference and Footnoting
- Editing and Proof Reading
- Writing of Research Proposal
- Dissertation/ Thesis Writing
- Legal Report writing- Bibliography.
- Use of library and Internet sources in legal research

TEXT BOOKS:

- Dr. H.N. Tiwari, Legal Research Methodology, Allahabad law Agency
- N.R. Madhava Menon, (ed.) A Handbook of Clinical Legal Education, (1998) Eastern Book Company, Lucknow
- S. K. Verma and Afzal Vani, Legal Research and Methodology, ILI, New Delhi

REFERENCE BOOKS

- M.O. Price, H. Bitner and Bysiewicz, Effective Legal Research (1978), ILI *Publication*
- William J. Grade and Paul K. Hatt., Methods in Social Research, McGraw-Hill Book Company, London

Mapping of CO- POs/PSOs:

POs/PSOs	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4
CO1	2	3	2	1	2	1	3	1
CO2	1	3	3	2	3	2	2	2
CO3	2	2	1	2	1	1	3	2
CO4	1	2	1	3	2	2	3	1

1-Slight (Low)

2-Moderate (Medium)

3-Substantial (High)

LL.M. (CRIMINAL AND SECURITY LAWS)
I Year/I Semester
LAW AND JUSTICE IN GLOBALIZED WORLD
LMCS102

L T P C
3 1 0 3
(36 HOURS)

Course Objectives:

- To understand the process of globalization and its impact on law and justice in a historical perspective.
- To critically analyse the concept of global justice and the mechanisms designed to achieve it.
- To better appreciate the demands for change raised by different groups to the international legal order and institutions in the light of globalization.
- To acquire an understanding of the concept and theoretical background of globalization, and global justice.

UNIT-I:

(08 HOURS)

Globalization and International Law

- History, Making and Content of International Law
- History of International Law: The colonial origins Sources
- Continuity and change Alternative perspectives: Third World, Feminist, Marxist,
- Critical International legal theory

UNIT-II:

(08 HOURS)

International Economic and Human Rights Law

- Different dimensions of Globalization: Social, Political, and Economic Emergence of Transnational Law in a Globalizing World
- Globalization and Sovereignty of States
- International Economic Law: Brettonwood Institutions, WTO, Investment laws, RTAs, IPRs
- International Human Rights Law, Impact on welfare state
- Natural Resources and Environment; Displacement for Development.

UNIT-III:

(10 HOURS)

Human Rights and its Institutions

- Concept of Global Justice Humanitarianism as an element of the idea of global justice
- International Human Rights Law
- Institutions: UNHCR, OHCHR Global Poverty
- MDGs to SDGs Globalization and Social Justice/ Global Distributive Justice
- Role of International Mechanisms to control armed conflicts
- Crimes against humanity, environment and health, oppressive policies and the threat of terrorism; ICC

UNIT-IV:

(10 HOURS)

Labour and Trade Institutions

- Demand for change: from Third World, Women, Indigenous people etc.
- Role and impact of economic, labour and trade institutions
- MNCs, UN, WTO, ILO, ICC, etc.

TEXT BOOKS:

- Anghie, A. (2007). Imperialism, sovereignty and the making of International Law. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Ch. 1, 5 & 6.
- Pogge, T. (2002). World poverty and Human Rights: Cosmopolitan responsibilities and reforms. Cambridge: Polity Ch. 4 & 7.
- Fraser, N. (2010). Scales of justice: Reimagining political space in a globalizing world. New York: Cambridge University Press. Ch. 2 & 6.
- Buchanan, A. (2004). Justice, legitimacy, and self-determination: Moral foundations for international law. Oxford: Oxford University Press. Ch. 10 & 11.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

- Baxi, U. (2002). The future of human rights. New Delhi: Oxford University Press. Ch.1 & 7.
- Rajagopal B. (2003). International law from below: Development, social movements and third world resistance Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Ch. 5 & 7.
- Sen, A. (2009). The idea of justice. Cambridge: Harvard University Press. Ch. 18.

Mapping of CO- POs/PSOs:

POs/PSOs	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4
CO1	1	1	----	1	----	1	2	2
CO2	1	----	----	1	1	----	1	1
CO3	1	----	----	1	1	----	1	---
CO4	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2

1-Slight (Low)**2-Moderate (Medium)****3-Substantial (High)**

LL.M. (CRIMINAL AND SECURITY LAWS)
I Year/I Semester
HUMAN RIGHTS AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM
LMCS103

L T P C
2 1 0 2
(24 HOURS)

Course Objectives:

- To provide students an insight into the intricacies of human rights issues which are involved in the overall administration of Criminal Justice System in India.
- To make them understand various aspects of criminology, penology and victimology with reference to various vulnerable groups of society-children, women, aged persons SC/ST.
- To acquaint the students with functionaries involved in administration of criminal justice-police, prosecution, judiciary and correctional agencies.
- To highlight current issues and debates regarding criminal justice administration and human rights.

UNIT I

(06 HOURS)

Criminal Justice Administration and Human Rights

- Concept of Crime and Criminal Liability, Role of Criminal Justice Administration in protection of Human Rights
- Human Rights: Meaning, Evolution of Human Rights: Natural Rights and Human Rights
- Legal Right and Human Rights
- Human Rights-Classification Journey from Magna Carta to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- Relation of Criminal Justice with Human Rights.

UNIT II

(06 HOURS)

Punishment: Theories and Rights

- Punishment and Human Rights
- Objectives and Theories of Punishment, Capital Punishment, Sentencing Process and Policies
- Rights of inmates of prison and Custodial Homes,
- Rights of Accused Person: Ex post facto law, Double Jeopardy, Protection against Self-Incrimination, Fair trial

UNIT III

(06 HOURS)

Atrocities and Human Rights

- Human Right Problems: Police atrocities and accountability,
- Atrocities against vulnerable Groups,
- Terrorism, Insurgency and Human Rights
- Violence against women's and children,
- Custodial Violence and Reforms in Police System

UNIT IV

(06 HOURS)

Human Rights and International Covenants

- International Bill of Rights (Significance of Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights)

- International Covenants-International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966-
International Covenant on Economic, Social & Cultural Rights, 1966.
- UN Centre for Human Rights
- Economic and Social Council
- Various Commissions and Sub-Commissions on Human Rights.

TEXT BOOKS:

- Prof. S.K.Verma, Public International Law (1998) Prentice Hall of India
- S.K.Kapoor, Human Right under Int. Law & Indian Law, Central Law Agency.
- Prof. N.V. Paranjape, Criminology and Penology, Central Law Publication
- Vibhute, K. I.; Criminal Justice: A Human Rights Perspective of the Criminal Justice Process in India, Eastern Book Company
- Basu, D.D.; Human Rights in Constitutional Law; LexisNexis
- Bawa, Noor Jahan; Human Rights and Criminal Justice Administration in India; Uppal Publishing House.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

- Sutherland & Crossey: Principles of Criminology, 6th ed., Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1960
- Meagher, R.: Law and Social Change (1988)
- Phillipson, M.: Sociological Aspects of Crime & Deviance (1971).
- Barnes and Teeters: New Horizons of Criminology, 3rd Edition.

Mapping of CO- POs/PSOs:

POs/PSOs	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4
CO1	1	2	3	2	2	3	1	1
CO2	1	1	2	2	1	2	3	1
CO3	2	2	2	3	1	2	2	3
CO4	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1

1-Slight (Low)

2-Moderate (Medium)

3-Substantial (High)

LL.M. (CRIMINAL AND SECURITY LAWS)

I Year/I Semester

WOMEN AND CRIMINAL LAW

LMCS104

L T P C
2 1 0 2
(24 HOURS)

Course Objectives:

- To develop the **understanding** of offences and the laws relating to women.
- To **examine and analyse** the laws protecting and uplifting the women's and children rights
- To **state** the concept of rehabilitation of women victims
- To **make proper use of** the Sexual Harassment Act, 2013

UNIT - I

(06 HOURS)

Offences relating to Women

- Specific offences relating to women
- Offence effecting to human body- Adultery (Section 497), rape (section 375 & 376, 376A- E); Insulting the modesty of women
- Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 and other related provisions under section 304- B
- Cruelty by husband or relatives for Dowry

UNIT- II

(06 HOURS)

Domestic Violence and Women

- Domestic Violence and Women under the Protection of women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005.
- Aim and Object of the Act.
- Meaning and definition of Domestic Violence.
- Violence recognized internationally.
- Criminal and Civil law remedies.

UNIT -III

(06 HOURS)

Immoral Traffic Prevention Act

- The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956
- Scheme and Purpose of Legislation.
- Important definitions and salient features.
- Rescue and Rehabilitation of Prostitutes and their children.
- Remedial Provisions and suggested measures

UNIT IV

(06 HOURS)

Sexual Harassment and Legal Provisions

- Protection of women against sexual harassment at work place under Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013
- Aims and Objectives of the Act.
- International provisions in relation to sexual harassment of women.
- National scenario, Supreme Court guidelines in Vishakha vs. State of Rajasthan.

TEXT BOOKS:

- Mamta Rao, Law relating to women and children, Eastern Book Company
- Dr. G.B. Reddy, Women and the Law, Gogia Law Agency, Hyderabad
- Dr. Monika Chawla, Women and protective laws, Regal Publications
- Sushma Srivastava, Women and crime, Common wealth

REFERENCE BOOKS:

- Revasia & Revasia, Women Social Justice & Human Right (1998) PPH. Publishing, New Delhi
- Ajnes, Flavia, Law as Gender inequality, New Delhi, Oxford (1999)
- 42nd Report Law Commission, the Dissenting Note of Justice Anna Chandy on provision of Adultery.

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CO1	3	3	2	2	1	2	2	1
CO2	3	3	2	1	1	2	2	1
CO3	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
CO4	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1

1-Slight (Low)

2-Moderate (Medium)

3-Substantial (High)

LL.M. (CRIMINAL AND SECURITY LAWS)
I Year/I Semester
CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE ADMINISTRATION
LMCS105A

L T P C
2 1 0 2
(24 HOURS)

Course Objectives:

- To introduce students about the principles of Criminology including its origins and how the field is constituted by inputs from other subject areas.
- The subject also explores the different ways in which crime is explained and will develop knowledge through various schools of Criminology.
- Students will gain knowledge about basics of criminal justice system and its pillars with their processes across the country.
- The subject provides understanding about the components of police administration and its reforms within Criminal Justice System.

UNIT – I

(06 HOURS)

Introduction: Crime and Criminology

- Criminology: Definition, Nature and Scope, Methods of Studying;
- Importance and Classification of Crime;
- Criminal Behaviour: Explanations; Psychological Theories: Alcoholism's and Drugs;
- Crime and Social Processes: Economic Motivation, Socio-cultural Movements;
- Crime and Community, Female Offender, Influence of Mass-Media.

UNIT – II

(06 HOURS)

Schools of Criminology

- Schools of Criminological Thought (Factors in Causation of Criminal Behaviour)
- Schools of Criminology: The Pre-Classical School; The Classical School; Neo-Classical School;
- Positivist Approach; Radical Positivism and Liberal Positivism: Cesare Lombroso; Enrico Ferry; Raffaele Garoffalo; Gabriel Tarde

UNIT – III

(06 HOURS)

Criminal Justice System and its pillars

- Criminal Justice System (CJS): Meaning, Purpose and Social Relevance;
- Legislative Process and CJS;
- Functionaries of CJS: Police, Prosecution, Judiciary, Prison;
- Control of Crime: Police and Law Courts: Prison System-Re-socialisation of the Offender, Rehabilitation of Discharged Prisoners in the Administration of Criminal Justice,
- Prevention of Crime Delinquency

UNIT – IV

(06 HOURS)

Police Administration and its Reforms

- Administration of Criminal Justice System (CJS): Police: Fundamentals of Police Administration;
- Organization and Structure of Police;
- Police Act of 1861, Recent State Enactment (The Rajasthan Police Act, 2007);
- Police Reforms in Independent India and Judicial Intervention; Policing in Modern Society- Different Approaches Including Community Policing etc.

TEXT BOOKS:

- Qadri, and Ahmed Siddique, Criminology - Problems and Perspectives, Eastern BookCo., 6th Ed.,2009, Reprinted2014.
- Pananjpe, N.V. Criminology and Penology, Central Law Publications, 2005.\
- K.D. Gour, Criminal Law and Criminology, Deep & Deep Publications, India, 2003.
- Shukla Girjesh, Criminology, Lexis Nexis, New Delhi, 2013.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

- Katherine S Williams: Textbook of Criminology, Universal Publication, (2001-Indianreprint)
- K.N. Pillai, Chandrasekhar, General Principles of Criminal Law, Eastern Book Co., 2005.

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CO1	3	3	2	2	3	2	3	1
CO2	3	3	2	1	2	2	2	2
CO3	2	2	3	2	2	3	2	2
CO4	2	2	3	2	1	2	3	2

1-Slight (Low)**2-Moderate (Medium)****3-Substantial (High)**

LL.M. (CRIMINAL AND SECURITY LAWS)
I Year, I Semester
GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF FORENSIC SCIENCE
LMCS105B

L T P C
2 1 0 2
(24 HOURS)

Course Objectives:

- It will acquaint the students with the Principles of Crime and the role of the administration of Criminal Justice in the society.
- It deals with the introduction to Forensic Science and the processes involved in the Criminal Justice Administration.
- It deals with the basic domain of Forensic Science and the introduction to the various techniques used for its application.
- It also describes importance of Forensic Science especially with reference to sexual offences among women.

UNIT: 1

(06 HOURS)

INTRODUCTION TO CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

- Crime: Meaning and Definition
- Administration of Criminal Justice: Meaning, Necessity, and Growth.
- Doctrine of Men's Rea and Exceptions;
- Constitutional Foundations of Criminal Justice System;
- Functionaries of Criminal Justice Administration including the hierarchy of courts;
- Comparative analysis of two models of the criminal process- Adversarial and Inquisitorial systems.

UNIT: 2

(06 HOURS)

INTRODUCTION TO FORENSIC SCIENCE

- Definition & scope of forensic science in a criminal investigation
- Laws & principles of forensic science.
- Definition & classification of the crime scene (Indoor & Outdoor, Primary & Secondary, Macroscopic & Microscopic crime scene, Conveyance crime scene)
- Stages in crime scene investigation and Significance
- Aim of scientific investigation.
- Argument and Ethics of Crime Scene. Crime scene reconstruction.

UNIT: 3

(06 HOURS)

SCOPE OF FORENSIC SCIENCE

- Forensic Biology & Serology;
- Forensic Medicine & Toxicology;
- Questioned Documents and Examination;
- Fingerprints & Impressions;
- Cyber Forensic;
- Forensic Psychology: Narco-Analysis Tests, Polygraph test, Brain Mapping Test, Lie Detector Test.

UNIT: 4**(06 HOURS)****FORENSIC SCIENCE AND SEXUAL OFFENCES**

- Medico-Legal Aspect of Sterilization, Impotence, Sterility & Artificial Insemination,
- Surrogate Births, Semen Banking, Virginity, Pregnancy, and Delivery;
- Sexual Offences & Unnatural Sexual Offence, AIDS v. Legitimacy
- Legal Aspect of Marriage, Infanticide, Abortion & Medical Termination of Pregnancy.

TEXT BOOKS:

- Modi's Textbook of Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology.
- Text Book of Forensic Medicine & Toxicology – Krishna Viz.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

- Bachhav, Aun M. (2012). Criminal Psychology. Chandralok Prakashan, Kanpur -208021
- Bharati, A. (2012). Studies on Criminological Psychology. G.S. Rawat for Ceber Tech Publications. New Delhi- 110 002
- Cohen, R.J., Swerdlik, M.E. (2005). Psychological testing and assessment (6th ed.). Delhi: Tata McGraw-Hill.
- Gregory, R.J. (2005). Psychological Testing (4th ed.). Delhi: Pearson education Pte.Ltd.

Mapping of CO- POs/PSOs:

POs/PSOs	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4
CO1	2	1	2	3	2	2	1	3
CO2	2	2	2	3	1	2	1	2
CO3	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1
CO4	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	3

1-Slight (Low)**2-Moderate (Medium)****3-Substantial (High)**

LL.M. (CONSTITUTIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE LAWS)

I Year/II Semester

COMPARATIVE PUBLIC LAW AND GOVERNANCE

LMCA201

L T P C
3 1 0 3
(36 HOURS)

Course Objectives:

- To **state** the ambit and importance of public law in effective governance of a State.
- To develop the **understanding** of the nature of limitations of Fundamental Rights in public law in USA, UK, and India.
- To **analyse** the basic principles underlying thereof in democratic countries like USA, UK and India and deliberate further thereupon
- To **examine**, analyse the judiciary and judicial process involved in resolution of various disputes under the Indian Constitution.

UNIT- I

(08 HOURS)

Introduction: Public Law

- Nature of Public Law
- Distinction between Public and Private law
- Scope of Public law
- Constitutionalism- Concept, Distinction between Constitution and Constitutionalism, Essential features of Constitutionalism
- Fundamental Rights, Independence of Judiciary and Judicial Review

UNIT- II

(08 HOURS)

Rule of Law and Separation of Powers

- Supremacy of Legislature in Law Making
- Rule of law
- Dicey's Concept of Rule of Law, Modern Concept of Rule of Law
- Social and economic rights as part of rule of law
- Separation of powers

UNIT- III

(10 HOURS)

Forms of Government and Comparative Analysis

- Presidential and Parliamentary forms of Government
- Federal and Unitary Governments- Features, Advantages and Disadvantages Models of Federalism and Concept of Quasi-federalism, Role of Courts in Preserving Federalism
- Government under the U.S. Constitution
- Comparative and differentiating features of governance in India, U.K., U.S.A. and France

UNIT- IV

(10 HOURS)

Constitutional Review and Judicial Process

- Methods of Constitutional Review
- Political Review
- Basic principles of Judicial Process, Precedents, Stare decisis
- Evolution and functioning of Tribunals; *droit administratif*

- Theory of Basic Structure

TEXT BOOKS:

- D.D. Basu, Comparative Constitutional Law (2nd ed., Wadhwa Nagpur).
- Dr. Subhash C Kashyap, Framing of Indian Constitution (Universal Law, 2004)
- M.V. Pylee, Constitution of the World (Universal, 2006)
- Mahendra P. Singh, Comparative Constitutional Law (Eastern Book Company, (1989).

REFERENCE BOOKS:

- A.V. Dicey, Introduction to the Study of Constitution.
- E.S. Venkataramaiah, Federalism Comparative Study
- Jain M.P.; Indian Constitutional Law; LexisNexis
- K.C. Wheare, Modern Constitution.

Mapping of CO- POs/PSOs:

POs/PSOs	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4
CO1	2	2	1	1	2	3	1	1
CO2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	1
CO3	2	2	2	2	2	3	1	1
CO4	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	2

1-Slight (Low)

2-Moderate (Medium)

3-Substantial (High)

LL.M. (CRIMINAL AND SECURITY LAWS)

I Year/II Semester

CORPORATE CRIMES

LMCS202

L T P C
2 1 0 2
(24 HOURS)

Course Objectives:

- To make students aware about the criminal activities in corporate world, other than traditional crimes.
- To differentiate between traditional and corporate crimes and its remedies with reference to existing legal provisions.
- To study the impact of white collar crime from an Indian perspective on the Indian Economy and its effect on developmental activities.
- To make students evaluate the effectiveness of the various statutes dealing with the food safety and standard.

UNIT- I

(06 HOURS)

Introduction

- Corporate Crimes- Meaning and nature, Types of corporate crime, Judicial attitude towards corporate crimes
- Psychological and Socio-economic Factors underlying corporate frauds.
- Corporate crimes corruption, tax evasion, counterfeiting, Fraud by banking and Non-Banking Institutions, Insurance fraud
- Offences Relating to Statutory Non-compliance under Companies Act
- Vicarious Liability of Corporation

UNIT-II

(06 HOURS)

White Collar Crimes and Liability

- Genesis, Definitions, Nature and Scope of White Collar Crimes
- Growth of White Collar Crime in India and Western Countries
- Mens Rea and White Collar Crime
- Vicarious liability in White Collar Crime
- Strict liability in White Collar Crime.
- Professional ethics of Doctors, Advocates, Engineers, Teachers and White collar crimes.

UNIT-III

(06 HOURS)

Statutes dealing with White Collar Offences

- The Essential Commodities Act, 1955
- The Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006: Provisions relating to Food Articles, Implementation of the Act by Food Safety Officers, Food Safety and Standards Authority of India.
- Breach of Foreign Exchange Regulations(FEMA)
- White collar crimes and public servants with special reference to prevention of corruption Act.

UNIT-IV**(06 HOURS)****Corporate Crimes: Indian Scenario**

- Corporate Crimes/White Collar Crimes in Indian scenario.
- Sutherland's theory relating to white collar criminality
- Corruption in government and politics
- Black Money.
- Judicial response to white collar crimes in India.
- Cyber Crimes

TEXT BOOKS:

- Gandhirajan, C K 2004, Organised crime, A P H Publishing Corporation
- V Grover, 2002, Encyclopedia of International Terrorism, Vol. 1,2 &3, Deep & Deep Publications, New Delhi.
- Siddique Ahmed, Problems and Perspectives of Criminology, Eastern Book House, Lucknow.
- Paranjpe N.V, Criminology and Penology, Central Law Publications, Allahabad.
- Mishra H.B., Terrorism, Threat to Peace and Harmony, Authors Press Pub. of Scholarly Books, Delhi.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

- Holmes, Ronald M, 2001, Murder in America, Sage Publications, New Delhi.
- Cambridge University Press, 2001, White Collar Crime Explosion: How to protect yourself and your company from prosecution.
- Sutherland Edwin H. and Cressey Donald R., Principles of Criminology, J.B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia

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CO3	3	2	2	1	2	3	1	1
CO4	2	2	3	1	2	3	2	2

1-Slight (Low)**2-Moderate (Medium)****3-Substantial (High)**

LL.M. (CRIMINAL AND SECURITY LAWS)
I Year/II Semester
CRIMINOLOGY, PENOLOGY AND VICTIMOLOGY
LMCS203

L T P C
2 1 0 2
(24 HOURS)

Course Objectives:

- To **state** the concepts and principles of criminology and penology.
- To develop the **understanding** of theories of punishment
- To **analyse** the philosophy of criminology and penology.
- To **examine**, analyse and interpret the crime like white collar crime, drug addicts and other aspects of crime.

UNIT - I

(06 HOURS)

Introduction: Crime and Criminology

- Concept of crime- Crime and morality
- Criminology: Nature & Scope
- Nature and Extent of Crime in India, Inter- Relation between Criminology, Penology and Criminal Law
- Criminology- its importance
- Penology- Its future
- Approach to Penology
- Caution against excessive Reformation

UNIT -II

(06 HOURS)

Schools of Criminology and Theories of Punishment

- Schools of Criminology
- Pre- Classical School of Criminology, The Classical School, Neo- classical school Positive school, Cesare Lombroso and others, Hereditary and mental
- Causation of Crime- Heredity and crime, Mental Disorder and Criminality, Mc Naughten's rule of Criminal responsibility, Bio- physical factors and criminality
- Intelligence testing and crime, Psychological concept of crime
- Group Therapy
- Punishment- Theories of Punishment- Deterrent, Retributive, Preventive and
- Reformatory; other theories of criminology.

UNIT- III

(06 HOURS)

Crime Causation and Criminal Behaviour

- Sociological Theory of criminal behaviour
- Multiple factor approach to crime causation
- Crimes in urban and rural areas
- Criminality as a part of social behaviour
- Socio- Cultural patterns and criminal behaviour
- Crime as a product of social disorganization
- Organized Crime
- Environmental Factors.

UNIT- IV**(06 HOURS)****Socio-Economic Offences and Role of Police**

- White Collar Crime in India
- White Collar Crime distinguished from Traditional Crime
- Drug addicts and crime; Socio-economic offences.
- Drunkenness and criminal Responsibility
- Development of police organization
- Police force in India
- The Role of Police
- Legal Functions of Police
- Judiciary attitude towards police

TEXT BOOKS:

- S Chhabra, Quantum of Punishment in Criminal Law, Chandigarh, Publication Bureau
- Katherine S Williams, Textbook on Criminology, 1999, Cambridge University Press
- Prof. N.V. Paranjape, Criminology and Penology, Central Law Publication

REFERENCE BOOKS:

- Loveland, Frontiers of Criminality, USA International Business Publications
- Manheim H, comparative Criminology, London: Routledge & Kegan Paul
- Walker, N. Crime and Criminology, Edinburgh University Press

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CO4	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2

1-Slight (Low)**2-Moderate (Medium)****3-Substantial (High)**

LL.M. (CRIMINAL AND SECURITY LAWS)

I Year/II Semester

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL LAW

LMCS204A

L T P C
2 1 0 2
(24 HOURS)

Course Objectives:

- To **explain** an authoritative account of development of international criminal law
- To **know** the crimes that are considered as international crimes
- To develop the **understanding** of the prosecution of those crimes and the institutions that are involved in the process as well as the procedures that are followed in investigation
- To **examine** the responsibility of states for international crimes and punishment

UNIT - I

(06 HOURS)

International Criminal Law: Development

- The Substantive International Law
- The Concept of an International Crime and under General International Law: General, imposing responsibility, excluding responsibility
- Treaty crimes: general, focus on treaty-based responses to terrorism
- The role of the International Criminal Court and jurisdiction – The Rome Statute, The crime of aggression, Genocide, Crimes against humanity, War crimes, Terrorism and transnational crimes

UNIT – II

(06 HOURS)

International Crimes and emerging issues

- International Crimes- meaning and definitions
- The objectives and policies of international criminal law; including issues of amnesty, truth and justice
- Various International Criminal Tribunals
- Responsibility of States for International Crimes
- Varieties of Judicial and judicial Activism
- Individual Criminal Responsibility
- Emerging issues in International Criminal Law

UNIT – III

(06 HOURS)

Organized Crimes and its International Perspective

- Organized Crimes: Meaning, Definition and Concept under International Law
- Initiation of investigation, Arrest and Surrender, Extradition
- Role of Police in Investigation of organized crime
- Role of Judiciary, Trial and Sentencing in organized crime
- Appeals in Organized Crimes
- Appearance before the court and interim release, Commencement of the trial
- Structure and administration of the court, Jurisdiction

UNIT - IV

(06 HOURS)

Prevention, Control and Correctional Strategies

- Extradition Act 1962 (Relevant Provisions) and Extradition Treaty
- International investigative agencies (Interpol etc.), Adjudication authorities (including ad hoc and permanent criminal tribunals)
- Profiles of Criminal Gang / Investigation and Prosecution
- Punishment of International Crimes
- Purpose of Sentencing and sentencing practice and procedures, Other sanctions
- Reparations to Victims, Pardon, early release and review of Sentence Enforcement

TEXT BOOKS:

- John P. Grant & Craig Barker., *International Criminal Law Desk book*, Cavendish Publishing, Sydney & London, 2006
- Robert Cryer & Haken Frinar., *An Introduction to International Criminal Law and Procedure*, Cambridge University Press India. Pvt. Ltd, Delhi, 2010
- Gerhard Werle, *Principles of International Criminal Law*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 2005.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

- B. Jose Doria & Hans-Peter –Gasser, *The Legal Regime of the international Criminal Court*, Martinus Nijhoff Publishers, Leiden-Boston, 20009
- William A. Schabas, *An Introduction to the International Criminal Court* Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 2007.

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CO4	1	2	1	1	2	3	1	2

1-Slight (Low)

2-Moderate (Medium)

3-Substantial (High)

LL.M. (CRIMINAL AND SECURITY LAW)
I Year/II Semester
POLICE, LAW AND ADMINISTRATION
LMCS204B

L T P C
2 1 0 2
(24 HOURS)

Course Objectives:

- To **understand** the policing system of India its merits and demerits both.
- To **state** the various forms of Policing in India.
- To **examine** the Police working in India.
- To **analyze** the Recommendations given by various committees and their application on the present system.

UNIT – I

(06 HOURS)

Introduction

- History of Indian Police
- Policing in Ancient, Medieval and Modern India – • Police Act of 1861 • National Police Commission Recommendations (NPC), 1979
- The Police System Structural Organization of Police
- Role of police in modern societies
- Development of Police Force in India
- Hierarchical Structure and Code of Conduct of Police Force
- National Police Commissions

UNIT – II

(06 HOURS)

State and Central Policing System

- State Policing System: Organization of Police Force at the State and District level: Commissionerate System of Policing;
- Police and Panchayati Raj Relations.
- Central Police Organizations - CBI, CISF, CRPF.
- Police Research and Crime Statistics Organizations BPR & D, NCRB.

UNIT – III

(06 HOURS)

Functions, Duties and Problems of Police

- Prevention of Offences
- Arrest and Release of Accused
- Investigation and inquiry into Offences
- Frisking and Interrogation of Offenders or Suspects
- Search and Seizure
- Identification of Criminals and Crime Prone Area
- Police -Public Relations
- Challenges before police in investigation.

UNIT – IV

(06 HOURS)

Judicial Trends and Police Reforms

- Constitution of the State Security Commission
- Initiatives for police reforms: Ribeiro Committee report, Padmanabhaiah Committee report, Guidelines of Supreme Court in Prakash Singh vs Union of India Case.
- Minimum Tenure of Inspector General of Police and other Police Officers
- Constitution of a Police Establishment Board

TEXT BOOKS:

- Arvind Verma & K S Subramanian: Understanding the Police in India, Lexis Nexis
- Krishna Mohan Mathur (1994), Indian Police, Role and Challenges, Gyan Publishing House, New Delhi
- Parmar, M.S., (1992), Problems of Police Administration, Reliance Publishing House, New Delhi
- Srivastava Aparna, Role of Police in a Changing Society, A.P.H. Publishing Corporation, New Delhi, 1999.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

- Gautam, D.N. (1993), The Indian Police: A study in fundamentals, Mittal Publications.
- Ramanujam. T (1992), Prevention and Detection of Crime, Madras Book Agency
- Bayley David H, The Police and political development in India, Princeton University Press, 1969
- Bohrdway R.K, Indian Police Administration, National Publishing House, New Delhi, 1978

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1-Slight (Low)

2-Moderate (Medium)

3-Substantial (High)

LL.M. (CRIMINAL AND SECURITY LAW)

I Year/II Semester

DISSERTATION

LMCS205

L T P C
0 0 3 3
(12 HOURS)

Course Objectives:

- To let the students, develop and improve research skills.
- To let the students, collect data with the help of primary and secondary materials.
- To let the students, frame a hypothesis.
- To let the students, develop writing skills.

A Legal Topic related to the course will be deputed to the student. The student may also have an opportunity to explore the topic of its own. It enables the student to explore a topic in more depth than an assignment essay.

In order to make a good dissertation a student should have the following ability:

1. Have an idea for an area of research.
2. Identify your research questions.
3. Decide how to undertake the research.
4. Analyse and write up the data critically.

A word limit for the Dissertation shall be between 100-125 pages with Font- 12 of Times New Roman, spacing 1.5, excluding table of content, table of cases, table of statutes, abbreviations, foot notes (Font-10), Bibliography, Appendix, etc. The Cover page, Supervisor's Certificate, Student's Declaration and the manner of giving Acknowledgement shall be given as prescribed by the Centre for Post-Graduate Legal Education. A dissertation should be a piece of small- scale research which can be completed, start to finish, in the amount of time allotted to the student. A dissertation should be a sustained argument. This means that it should draw upon the results of students reading, thinking and information gathering in such a way that it could persuade readers to accept the student understanding of the topic.

Mapping of CO-POs/PSOs:

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CO4	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	2

1-Slight (Low)

2-Moderate (Medium)

3-Substantial (High)

EXAMINATION REGULATIONS

CONSTITUTION OF DEPARTMENTAL POST GRADUATE LEGAL CENTRE:

- The Dean of the Department shall constitute the Centre.
- The Centre shall comprise all Professors, Associate Professors and such other faculty members who are assigned LL.M. Course teaching.
- The Dean shall nominate one faculty as Chairperson of the centre.
- The Centre shall supervise the overall functions of one year LL.M Degree Program and shall make necessary recommendations on academic, examinations and other academic related matters.
- Each subject will be evaluated on the basis of Continuous Internal Evaluation (CIA) and End Semester examination (ESE)
- The total Course is of 24 Credits with 1100 Marks allotted for whole course.
- Each Semester shall carry 12 Credits each.

SEMINAR PRESENTATION AND CLASSROOM TEACHING:

- The Internal Assessment of the LL.M. one Year Program basically includes Classroom Teaching and Seminar Presentation of 40 Marks each subject.
- Continuous Internal Evaluation would constitute 20 Marks for Classroom Teaching and 20 for Seminar Presentation. The Breakage of the above mentioned marks are as under:
 - a) 10 Marks for Assignment
 - b) 10 Marks for Assignment Topic Presentation
 - c) 10 Marks for Research Paper to be drafted by the students in each subject
 - d) 10 marks for the presentation of the research paper prepared.
- While assigning the topic of Teaching and Seminar Presentation to the students the teachers concerned shall fix the last dates for submission of draft/final files.
- Seminar Presentations shall be allowed only after submission of the final draft/ approved draft.
- Students are required to submit the hard copy of their Seminar Presentation topic as original work.
- The Topic to be chosen for the teaching in the classroom can be from any law subject or as allotted by the supervisor.

ESE: End Semester Examination would be the external exam conducted by the T.S. Mishra Law School, T.S. Mishra University as per the examination rules and regulations of the University which is of 60 Marks Each subject (excluding Dissertation.)

DISSERTATION: constitutes the submission of the dissertation to be evaluated by the external examiner appointed by the Dean, concerned department (T.S. Mishra Law School) of the T.S. Mishra University.

ESE OF DISSERTATION: The ESE Marks allotted to Dissertation is of 100 marks which would be based on the work done by student and duly evaluated by the department while taking into consideration with overall performance.

VIVA VOCE (CIA OF DISSERTATION): The Viva voce marks allotted is of 100 Marks to be conducted from dissertation by the internal supervisor appointed and one external examiner allocated for the same as per the examination rules and regulations of the University.

FORMAT OF DISSERTATION:

- The Maximum limit for the Dissertation shall be between 100-130 pages excluding table of contents, table of cases, table of statutes, abbreviations, footnotes, bibliography, appendix etc.
- The cover page, Supervisor's Certificate, Student's Declaration and the manner of giving Acknowledgements shall be given as prescribed by the Centre for Post-Graduation Legal Education.
- The Dissertation shall be sent to an outside expert nominated by the Vice- Chancellor from among the panel of experts suggested by the Dean however; the Vice Chancellor may add names of experts and send dissertation to such an expert.
- In case of emergency, the experts may be appointed from the department also.
- Students are required to submit their dissertation as original work. Plagiarism in dissertation shall constitute a serious academic malpractice which may result into cancellation of dissertation.
- The Examination, evaluation and other norms of improvement grades will be as per the norms of the choice based credit system of the University.

EXAMINATION / ASSESSMENT AND GRADING

Components of Evaluation: Each subject will be evaluated out of 100 marks. The Subjects will normally have two components of the evaluation:

- Continuous Internal Evaluation (CIE): 40 marks
- End-Semester Examination (ESE): 60 marks

Heads of Passing: Continuous Internal Evaluation (CIE) and End Semester Examination (ESE) shall be two separate heads for passing a subject:

<u>SUBJECTS</u>			
Head	Continuous Internal Evaluation (CIE) 40 Marks		End Semester Examination (ESE) 60 Marks
	Classroom Teaching (20)	Seminar Presentation (20)	ESE
Theory (Compulsory and Elective Both)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 10 Marks for Assignment ○ 10 Marks for Assignment Topic Presentation 	10 Marks for Research Paper to be drafted by the students in each subject 10 marks for the presentation of the research paper prepared.	One ESE (Max. Marks 60)
Dissertation & Viva-Voce	-	-	i. Dissertation File ii. Presentation/Viva - Voce Max Marks (200 Marks)

Promotion of Student:

the Student will be declared PASS if,

- ☐ He/she secures at least 40% marks in Continuous Internal Evaluation & End Semester Examination in a paper,
- ☐ If He/she secures 50% or more in the grand total (Continuous Internal Evaluation + End Semester Examination), he/she will be declared as pass.
- ☐ If He/she secures 50% or more in the grand total and less than 50% and above 40% in paper/papers he/she will be declared as pass.
- ☐ If he/she secures 40% marks in 3 papers (Continuous Internal Evaluation + End Semester Examination) and secures 50% or more marks in remaining papers and secures 50% marks in Grand total will be declared pass.

Carry Forward of Marks: In case of a student who does not fulfil criteria mentioned above and fails in the Continuous Internal Evaluation and End Semester Examination in maximum 3 papers, then:

- He/she shall be eligible to appear in the Back Paper of those respective papers:
 - If he/she secures less than 50% marks fail in grand total.
 - If he/she obtain less than 40% marks in a paper.
 - If he/she fail in 3 or less than 3 papers (less than 40% marks) he/she will have entitled to appear for back paper in failed paper.
 - If he/she fail in 3 or less than 3 papers. He/she will be entitled back papers in less marks paper. If he/she secures equal marks in papers and failed in grand total, he/she is allowed to choose back paper in that respective paper/papers.
 - He/she shall be entitled for back paper/improvement paper with odd semester examination and even semester examination.
- If he/she fails in more than 3 Papers, then he/she shall be entitled to appear in the Re-Examination.

Number of Attempt of Back Paper: -

- He/she is entitled the maximum of 2 attempts in back paper/improvement.
- If he/she passed the back paper examination, he/she issued consolidated mark sheet of that semester.
- If he/she failed to clear back paper in 2 attempts he/she will have re-appear in all the paper of that semester.
- He/she shall have to appear and clear the back paper within 7 years, if he/she does not clear by the end of 3 academic years he/she shall not be permitted in next semester

Duration of Course: -

- Duration of LL.M. Course is One Years.
- Maximum time period to complete this course is 3 years.

Promotion to 2nd Semester: -

- Maximum of 6 back paper (3 back paper for each semester) will be permitted for promotion to next semester.

Award of Grace Marks:

A Student may be awarded Grace Marks up to a maximum of total **5 marks**, in a maximum of **3 papers** including theory papers, and/or aggregate marks in each semester provided he/she can be declared to have passed the semester by the award of these marks. If a student fails in more than 3 papers, he/she will not be promoted in next semester.

Re-examination of Continuous Internal Assessment and End Semester Examination: -

(I). Re-examination for Continuous Internal Evaluation should be completed before the commencement of Next Semester Theory Examination.

Example: A Student who is supposed to reappear for Internal Evaluation in the Semester-I paper will appear for the Re-examination before the commencement of the End Semester Examination of Semester II. Re-examination of Continuous Internal Evaluation will be based on a single examination having the same marks as the original assessment. A Student who is supposed to reappear can be in the form of a paper project/assignment problem/test etc. A Student will do the submission of the assigned work in the predefined period. Records should be maintained properly for all the re-examinations as well as Continuous Assessments.

(II). Re-examination of the End Semester Examination will be conducted as per the schedule planned by the University.

GRADING OF PERFORMANCE-

Letter Grade and Grade Point Allocation: In LL. M. Program based on the combined performance in all Assessments in a particular Semester as per the Curriculum/Syllabus the Student is awarded a letter grade. These letter grades not only indicate a qualitative Assessment of the learner's performance but also carry a quantitative (numeric) equivalent called the Grade Point. The Letter Grades and their Equivalent Grade Point.

Percentage of Marks Obtained	Letter	Grade Point	Performance
85.00 and above	O	10	Outstanding
80.00 – 84.99	A	09	Excellent
75.00 – 79.99	B	08	Very Good
65.00 – 74.99	C	07	Good
60.00 – 64.99	D	06	Fair
55.00 – 59.99	E	05	Average
40 – 54.99	P	04	Pass
Less than 40	F	0	Fail

For a learner who remains absent in any form of evaluation/examination, the letter grade allocated to him/her should be AB and the corresponding grade point is zero. He/she should reappear for the said evaluation/examination in due course. The Papers will be adopted from other programs their grade will

be decided as per the ordinance of the respective program.

Re-admission to the University:

A Student who fails will have to take admission in next academic year as an exempted student. He / She will be allowed for re-admission on payment of prescribed fees provided he/she satisfies one of the following conditions:

- A student is declared failed.
- A student did not appear in the semester examination/failed in above 3 papers or failed in total marks and/or he/she was granted permission not to appear in the examination on his/her own request.
- A student has been detained by the University and has also been permitted to take re-admission.

Declaration of Result:

If a student passes all the examinations and fulfils all the requirements for the award of a degree his/her result will be shown as “**Pass**” mentioning the letter grade obtained by the student.

Rank / Positions will be determined at the end of the even semester. Only those students who fulfil the following conditions will be eligible for ranks/positions:

- They do not have any breaks in their studies;
- They have passed every scheduled subject in the first attempt;
- They have passed every subject on time as per the curriculum;
- They have earned credits as per the schedule given in the curriculum;
- They have not improved grades in any subject after passing the subject.

The students who violate any of the above conditions will not be awarded any rank/position. The ranks/positions will be determined on the basis of the Cumulative Grade Performance Index (CGPI)

Grace Marks:

A Student may be awarded Grace Marks up to a maximum of total **10 marks**, in a maximum of **3 subjects** including theory papers, and/or aggregate marks in each academic year provided he/she can be declared to have passed the academic year by the award of these marks.

Scrutiny:

- Scrutiny shall be allowed in all the papers as per the rules of the University.
- Re-evaluation is not permitted.

AWARD OF DEGREE:

On having successfully completed the program, the student shall be awarded Degree of **LL.M. (One Year Program)**.

CANCELLATION OF ADMISSION:

The Admission of Student at any stage of study shall be cancelled if:

- He / She is not found qualified as per state government norms and guidelines or the eligibility criteria prescribed by the University.
- He / She is found unable to complete the subject within the stipulated time as prescribed above.
- He / She is found involved in creating indiscipline in the University.
- He / She is found involved in any criminal case / has given any false statement.